300 George Street
Harrison, OH 45030

Harrison Water 2015 Annual Quality Report

We are pleased to provide you the **2015 Annual Water Quality Report.** This report is designed to inform you about the quality and services we deliver to your home or business each day every day.

We work hard to protect our water resources and to continually improve the water treatment process. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable water supply, by protecting and improving water quality.

Our water source is known as the Great Miami Aquifer. Water is supplied from four (4) wells, located in the Harrison Water Well field at 329 Thomas Lane. (1/4 mile north on State Street from intersection of State St. and Harrison Ave.) As well as 2 wells located at 153 Harrison-Brookville Rd. in West Harrison, Indiana.

The City of Harrison well fields withdraw drinking water from an aquifer that has a high susceptibility to contamination. The aquifer has a high susceptibility because of a shallow water table, lack of a confining layer between ground surface and the aquifer, and the presence of potential contaminant sources within the City of Harrison Wellhead Protection Areas. This does not indicate that the City of Harrison well fields will become contaminated, only the potential for contamination exists. Appropriate protective strategies will be implemented to prevent contamination of the City of Harrison well fields. The Susceptibility Analysis Report, which includes more detailed information, is available by calling 513-367-2111 or the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Utilities Director at (513) 367-2111. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. Our City Council meets the first and third Tuesday of each month at the Harrison Community Center at 300 George Street at 7:30pm.

At Harrison Water, we work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water includes rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

(A) **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife;
(B) **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;
(C) **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses;
(D) **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems;
(E) **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

"If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. City of Harrison is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead."*

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

Harrison Water routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system from the Ohio EPA. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015 (unless noted otherwise).

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminations
Residual Disinfectant							
Total Chlorine (mg/l)	4	4	1.7	0.4 - 1.7	No	2015	Water additive used to control microdes.
Regulated Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (mg/l)	4	4	0.94	0.80 – 0.94	No	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive, which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (mg/l)	10	10	1.00	1.00	No	2015	Runoff from fertilizer use: erosion of natural deposit.
Barium (mg/l)	2	2	0.07	0.07	No	2015	Inorganics, such as salts and metals, oils, and gas production, mining, or farming, results from urban storm water runoff.
Lead (mg/l)	0	Al= .015	0.138	<0.005– 0.138	No	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Two out of twenty-four samples were found to have levels in excess of the Action Level of .015 mg/l.							
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	AL=1.3	14.5	<0.151 – 14.5	No	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Three out of twenty-four samples were found to have levels in excess of the Action Level of 1.3 mg/l.							
Unregulated Organic Contaminants							
Dichloroacetic Acid Ug/l	n/a	n/a	4.5	< 1.0 – 4.5	No	2015	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Monobromoacetic Acid	n/a	n/a	2.8	<1.0- 2.8	No	2015	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Trichloroacetic Acid Ug/l	n/a	n/a	4.2	<1.0 – 4.2	No	2015	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Dibromoacetic Acid Ug/l	n/a	n/a	2.6	1.1 – 2.6	No	2015	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chloroform THMs Ug//l	n/a	n/a	17.4	3.4 – 17.4	No	2015	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Bromoform THMs Ug/l	n/a	n/a	1.88	<0.50 – 1.88	No	2015	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Bromodichloromethane THMS Ug/l	n/a	n/a	11.7	3.1 – 11.7	No	2015	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Dibromochloromethane THMs Ug/l	n/a	n/a	7.82	2.5 – 7.82	No	2015	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
TrihaloMethanes Total Ug/l	n/a	80	35.6	8.9 – 35.6	No	2015	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acid Total Ug/l	n/a	60	9.0	<6.0 – 9.0	No	2015	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Definitions for table:

MCL = Maximum ***Contaminant level*** – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG = Maximum ***Contaminant Level Goal*** – The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for margin of safety.

The "<" symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

AL = ***Action Level*** – The concentration of a contaminant which triggers a treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

mg/l = *Milligrams per liter* **ppm=** ***Parts per million*** **ug/l=** ***Micrograms per liter*** **ppb=** ***Parts per billion***

MCL's are set to very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one - in - a - million chance of having the described health effect.
All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presents of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.
In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in <u>your</u> water system. The cost of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.